

tions may be from 2 to 6 daily, * * * rubbing gently till absorbed. 1 scalp conditions."

On August 8, 1935, a consent decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25069. Misbranding of Dr. S. C. Skeel's Coloni-Compound. U. S. v. Coloni Laboratories, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$75. (F. & D. no. 32120. Sample no. 46534-A.)

Both the cartons and the bottle label of this drug bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On June 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Coloni Laboratories, Inc., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company on or about May 31, 1934, from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas of a quantity of Dr. Skeel Coloni-Compound that was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle and carton) "A vegetable prescription originated by Dr. S. C. Skeel and handed down to his daughter, Mrs. Clara Skeel Rinehart."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof appearing on the bottle label and on the cartons that contained the bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective, among other things, as a reconstituent for women; effective to stimulate the digestive organs, correct defective nutrition, enrich the blood, and assist nature in invigorating the system when it is weakened, debilitated, exhausted, and anemic; effective as a re-builder and general regulator for young girls approaching puberty; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for irregular or scanty menstruation, and delay of menses; effective as an aid in preventing abortions; effective as a treatment for sterility; and effective as a re-builder for nursing mothers and to help increase the flow of milk.

On June 30, 1934, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and a fine of \$75 was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*

25070. Misbranding of Prescription No. 69. U. S. v. Home Drug Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. no. 32142. Sample no. 28547-A.)

This article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on its bottle label and in a leaflet and circular within its package.

On September 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Home Drug Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drug Act, on or about January 25, 1933, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of Prescription No. 69 that was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Home Drug Co. Minneapolis Prescription No. 69 Alcohol .02% * * * Regular Price \$2.00 per Bottle."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of glycerin with small proportions of oxgall and bile acids.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that the label of the bottles and a leaflet and circular within the package bore and contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for liver and gall-bladder trouble, gallstones and liver disorders; effective to clear up gallstone disorders; and effective as a treatment for soreness or pain due to liver and bladder troubles.

On or about September 30, 1935, a plea of nolo contendere was entered and a fine of \$50 was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture*